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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/645,848	08/22/2003	Aki Niemi	59643.00314	8144

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EXAMINER

DESIR, PIERRE LOUIS

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2681

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/645,848

Applicant(s)

NIEMI, AKI

Examiner

Pierre-Louis Desir

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 August 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figures 1-2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show appropriate details as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an

application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

In addition to Replacement Sheets containing the corrected drawing figure(s), applicant is required to submit a marked-up copy of each Replacement Sheet including annotations indicating the changes made to the previous version. The marked-up copy must be clearly labeled as "Annotated Sheets" and must be presented in the amendment or remarks section that explains the change(s) to the drawings. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)(1). Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing and marked-up copy will result in the abandonment of the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1 and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Castell et al. (Castell), Pub. No. US 20020098831.

Regarding claim 1, Castell discloses a method for administering conferencing resources in a communications system comprising a plurality of terminals and a conference server (see fig. 6, pages 6-7, paragraph 53), the method comprising: transmitting from a first terminal to the

server a first message comprising a request for a resource capable of sustaining a conference call (i.e., the user of the mobile device sends a command to the unified messaging system to request resources from the PBX system (conferencing)) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 54); allocating by means of the server a network address identifying a resource capable of sustaining the conference call (i.e., the unified messaging server then performs an action (allocating) on behalf of the user based on the command that request voice circuits from the PBX (network address) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 54); and transmitting from the server to the first terminal a second message comprising the network address (i.e., the PBX engages the voice component of the mobile device (inherent transmission of a message comprising the address) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 54).

Regarding claim 12, Castell discloses a conference server (i.e., unified messaging server) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 53) for administering conferencing resources in a communications system comprising a plurality of terminals (see pages 6-7, paragraph 53), the conference server comprising: a receiver unit for receiving from a first terminal a first message comprising a request for a resource capable of sustaining a conference call (i.e., the user sends one or more commands through his mobile device to the unified messaging server to request the resources of the associated PBX system) (see pages 6-7, paragraph 53); an allocation unit for allocating a network address identifying a resource capable of sustaining the conference call (i.e., the unified messaging server then performs an action (allocating) on behalf of the user based on the command that request voice circuits from the PBX (network address) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 54); and a transmission unit for transmitting to the first terminal a second message

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comprising the network address (i.e., the PBX engages the voice component of the mobile device (inherent transmission of a message comprising the address) (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 54).

Regarding claim 13, Castell discloses a communication system comprising a conference server (see fig. 6, page 7, paragraph 53) (see claim 12 rejection) and a plurality of terminals (see fig. 6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-11, 14-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castell et al. (Castell), Pub. No. US 20020098831 in view of Schuster et al. (Schuster), 6577622.

Regarding claim 2, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method further comprising the step of transmitting from the first terminal to at least one other terminal a third message comprising the network address.

However, Schuster discloses a method comprising the step of transmitting from a first terminal to at least one other terminal a third message comprising the network address (see col. 22, lines 41-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 3, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 2 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method further comprising initiating connections from the first terminal and the said other terminal to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminal.

However, Schuster discloses a method comprising initiating connections from the first terminal and the said other terminal to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminal (i.e., the invite request instructs the conference server to transmit invite request to the second data network telephone, the invite request is sent with an indication in the invite request that the invite request was transmitted at the direction of the first data network) (see col. 22, lines 41-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 4, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 3 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the step of transmitting the third message comprises transmitting from the first

terminal to at least two other terminals the third message comprising the network address; and wherein the initiating step comprises initiating connections from the first terminal and the said other terminals to the network address to establish the conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminals.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the step of transmitting the third message comprises transmitting from the first terminal to at least two other terminals the third message comprising the network address (i.e., the invite request instructs the conference server to transmit invite request to the second and third data network telephones) (see col. 22, lines 46-48); and wherein the initiating step comprises initiating connections from the first terminal and the said other terminals to the network address to establish the conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminals (see col. 22, line 62 through col. 23, line 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 5, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the messages are SIP messages.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the messages are SIP messages (i.e., SIP is utilized as the call management protocol) (see col. 22, lines 33-34, 42-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 6, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 5 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the first message is an INVITE message.

However, Schuster discloses a method the first message is an INVITE message (i.e., INVITE requests) (see col. 22, lines 46-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 7, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 5 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the second message is a redirection message.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the second message is a redirection message (i.e., the first data network telephone transmits an invite request to the conference server, which transmits INVITE requests to the second and third data network telephones) (see col. 22, lines 43-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 8, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 5 rejection).

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Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the third message is a REFER message.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the third message is a REFER message (col. 22, lines 48-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 9, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the network address is a uniform resource identifier.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the network address is a uniform resource identifier (i.e., URLs) (see col. 22, lines 33-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 10, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 9 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein the network address is dynamically generated a uniform resource identifier.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein the network address is a dynamically generated uniform resource identifier (i.e., SIP URLs) (see col. 22, lines 33-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 11, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a method as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a method wherein on establishment of the conference call the resource merges data transmitted to the network by each of the terminals that are parties to the conference call.

However, Schuster discloses a method wherein on establishment of the conference call the resource merges data transmitted to the network by each of the terminals that are parties to the conference call (i.e., two or more parties can be connected to one another by dialing into a conference bridge number) (see col. 2, lines 28-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide adequate support for the conference call in the networking environment.

Regarding claim 14, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 13 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the first terminal is adapted to transmit to at least one other terminal a third message comprising the network address.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the first terminal is adapted to transmit to

at least one other terminal a third message comprising the network address (see col. 22, lines 41-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 15, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 14 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the first terminal and the said other terminal are adapted to initiate connections to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminal.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the first terminal and the said other terminal are adapted to initiate connections to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminal (i.e., the invite request instructs the conference server to transmit invite request to the second data network telephone, the invite request is sent with an indication in the invite request that the invite request was transmitted at the direction of the first data network) (see col. 22, lines 41-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 16, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 15 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the first terminal is adapted to transmit to at least two other terminals the third message comprising the network address; and wherein the first terminal and the said other terminals are adapted to initiate connections to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminals.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the first terminal is adapted to transmit to at least two other terminals the third message comprising the network address (i.e., the invite request instructs the conference server to transmit invite request to the second and third data network telephones) (see col. 22, lines 46-48); and wherein the first terminal and the said other terminals are adapted to initiate connections to the network address to establish a conference call between the first terminal and the said other terminals (see col. 22, line 62 through col. 23, line 8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to provide new features and enhancements to telephony service that accommodates and conforms to users' needs (see col. 3, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 17, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 1 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the messages are SIP messages.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the messages are SIP messages (i.e., SIP is utilized as the call management protocol) (see col. 22, lines 33-34, 42-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 18, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 17 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the first message is an INVITE message.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the first message is an INVITE message (i.e., INVITE requests) (see col. 22, lines 46-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 19, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 17 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the second message is a redirection message.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the second message is a redirection message (i.e., the first data network telephone transmits an invite request to the conference server, which transmits INVITE requests to the second and third data network telephones) (see col. 22, lines 43-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 20, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 17 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the third message is a refer message.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the third message is a refer message (col. 22, lines 48-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 21, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 13 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the network address is a uniform resource identifier.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the network address is a uniform resource identifier (i.e., URLs) (see col. 22, lines 33-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 22, Castell discloses a method as described above (see claim 9 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein the network address is dynamically generated a uniform resource identifier.

However, Schuster discloses a system wherein the network address is a dynamically generated uniform resource identifier (i.e., SIP URLs) (see col. 22, lines 33-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine both arts to arrive at the claimed invention. A motivation for doing so would have been to initiate an interactive user session.

Regarding claim 23, Castell discloses a system as described above (see claim 13 rejection).

Although Castell discloses a system as described, Castell does not specifically disclose a system wherein on establishment of the conference call the resource is adapted to merge data transmitted to the network by each of the terminals that are parties to the conference call.


However, Schuster discloses a method wherein on establishment of the conference call the resource is adapted to merge data transmitted to the network by each of the terminals that are parties to the conference call (i.e., two or more parties can be connected to one another by dialing into a conference bridge number) (see col. 2, lines 28-30).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Louis Desir whose telephone number is 703-605-4312. The examiner can normally be reached on (571) 272-7799.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Pierre-Louis Desir
AU 2681
06/11/2005

JEAN GELIN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
